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PUPIL MIGRATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1955-1956 TO 1964-1965.

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THIS STATISTICAL REPORT TRACES THE CHANGING PATTERN OF MIGRATION BOTH INTO AND OUT OF NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS. PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM ARE CITYWIDE DATA ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC MOVEMENT FROM WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND ON THE MIGRATION BALANCE AS OF 1964. A SUMMARY POINTS OUT THAT THE TREND HAS BEEN TOWARD INCREASING IN-MIGRATION, FOR THE MOST PART FROM WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. PUERTO RICAN IN-MIGRATION HAS DROPPED FROM ITS PEAK IN 1956-57. MIGRATION OUT OF THE CITY HAS BEEN MORE STABLE, BUT THOSE WHO DO LEAVE ARE MADE UP PRIMARILY OF PUPILS MOVING TO AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CITY AND TO PUERTO RICO. THE NET CHANGE SHOWS AN ANNUAL LOSS OF ABOUT 3,000 PUPILS. IT IS NOTED THAT THERE IS ALSO CONSIDERABLE TRANSFER WITHIN THE CITY. THE SCHOOLS ARE FACED WITH INCREASINGLY SEVERE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE LANGUAGE AND SOCIOECONOMIC HANDICAPS OF THE IN-MIGRANTS, MOST OF WHOM ARE NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING FROM DISADVANTAGED BACKGROUNDS. ABOUT ONE OUT OF EVERY 10 NEW YORK CITY PUPILS REQUIRES A SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM. (NH)

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Frederick W. Hill, Deputy Superintendent of Schools

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1955-1956 TO 1964-1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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PUPIL MIGRATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1955-1956 TO 1964-1965

I. INTRODUCTION

Because New York City is one of the world's leading manufacturing and commercial centers, it is a focal point of attraction for newly arrived immigrants. The public schools must provide appropriate educational programs to meet the special needs of foreign-born pupils having varied cultural backgrounds and requiring special guidance to facilitate their adjustment to a new environment. The problem for the schools is complicated by the fact that many of the pupils are "non-English speaking", i.e., they cannot profit initially from regular classroom instruction because of a limited knowledge of the English language.

New York City is a center of attraction not only for immigrants coming from other lands, but also for thousands of families from other parts of the United States. The population of the city is augmented each year by a substantial number of in-migrant families seeking to improve their living standards. Many come from so-called impoverished areas within the United States. The educational background of their children, as a result, has been relatively limited as compared with New York City standards. While there is no language difficulty insofar as these children are concerned, the uprooting of the family and the adjustment to a new and complex environment tend to create problems that require special attention and guidance. In addition, there is a tendency among many in-migrant families to settle in certain neighborhoods or areas of the city. The educational problems in these areas, as a consequence, are magnified by the number of pupils involved and complicated by their geographic concentration.

Although New York City is a center of attraction for many immigrants and in-migrants, many of its residents are leaving the city. There has been a marked migration of the city's population to outlying residential areas, paralleling similar movement in all large cities of the United States. Such movement results from the interaction of varied economic, social, and political factors. Regional differences in economic development, educational opportunities, ethnic attitudes, as well as the general trend to decentralization in industry, finance, and commerce -- all are related to the demographic shifts of the city's population.

Such shifts, and the resulting changes in school population, call for continuous evaluation of existing school programs and for the revision in the light of changing needs. Basic to such planning is a knowledge of the pattern of demographic change. This report traces the changing pattern of in-migration and out-migration in the New York City schools in the past ten years, in order to provide some insights concerning the changing character of the New York City public school population.

II. CITY-WIDE IN-MIGRATION

A. IN-MIGRATION FROM AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

For convenience in discussion, it is well to distinguish two types of in-migration: (1) that arising from areas within the continental United States, and (2) that originating from areas outside the continental United States. A summary of that portion of total in-migration arising from areas within the United States is presented in Table 1.

TABLE I

City-Wide In-Migration from Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	Number of Pupil Admissions: Area Adj. to N.Y.C.(a)	North-east U.S.(b)	Atlantic Coast States(c)	Other Areas	Total	Per Cent of Total: Area Adj. to N.Y.C.	North-east U.S.	Atlantic Coast States	Other Areas
1955-1956	4,562	2,642	8,110	3,452	18,766	24.3	14.1	43.2	18.4
1956-1957	4,367	2,749	8,535	3,460	19,111	22.8	14.4	44.7	18.1
1957-1958	4,523	2,631	8,323	3,332	18,809	24.0	14.0	44.3	17.7
1958-1959	4,596	2,820	7,920	3,365	18,701	24.6	15.1	42.3	18.0
1959-1960	5,136	2,591	7,486	3,297	18,510	27.8	14.0	40.4	17.8
5-Year Average	4,637	2,687	8,075	3,381	18,780	24.7	14.3	43.0	18.0
1960-1961	5,703	2,428	8,429	3,919	20,479	27.8	11.9	41.2	19.1
1961-1962	6,337	2,277	8,205	4,121	20,940	30.3	10.9	39.2	19.6
1962-1963	6,086	2,551	8,427	4,802	21,866	27.8	11.7	38.6	21.9
1963-1964	6,372	2,636	8,720	5,039	22,767	28.0	11.6	38.3	22.1
1964-1965	6,114	2,442	8,691	4,817	22,064	27.7	11.1	39.4	21.8
5-Year Average	6,122	2,467	8,494	4,420	21,623	28.3	11.4	39.1	21.0

(a) Includes the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and the state of New Jersey
(b) Includes the New England states and New York State except for counties adjacent to New York City
(c) Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida

For the ten-year period from 1955-1956 to 1964-1965, a slow rise in the total number of in-migrants from areas within the continental United States may be noted. Over the ten years, the number of in-migrants rose from 18,766 pupils in 1955-1956 to 22,064 pupils in 1964-1965. The slow rise can readily be seen when the average in-migration for the first and second five-year periods are compared: average in-migration for the first five-year period was 18,780 and for the second five-year period was 21,623, a gain of 15.1 per cent over the ten years.

In-migration from areas adjacent to New York City (the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland and the state of New Jersey) ranged from a low of 4,367 pupils in 1956-1957 to a high of 6,372 pupils in 1963-1964. During the first five years of the ten-year period, in-migration from this area was fairly uniform, and showed narrow fluctuations from the five-year average of 4,637. In the second five years, average in-migration was higher (6,122), and continued to show a similar narrow range.

Pupil in-migration from the Northeastern area, including the New England states and that part of New York State exclusive of the counties adjacent to New York City, ranged from a high of 2,820 in 1958-1959 to a low of 2,277 in 1961-1962. Here, too, in-migration was relatively uniform, particularly within the first five years of the ten-year period. Average in-migration for the first five-year period was 2,687, as contrasted with 2,467 for the second five-year period, a decrease of 8.9 per cent.

The number of pupil in-migrants from the Atlantic Coast states (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida) averaged 8,075 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and 8,494 pupils per year for the second five year period. This represents an increase of 5.2 per cent. The largest number of in-migrants from this area (8,720) was noted in the 1963-1964 school year; the smallest (7,486) in 1959-1960.

In-migration from other areas within the United States accounted for an average of 3,381 pupils during the five year period from 1955-1956 to 1959-1960. The five year average for the second five year period rose to 4,540, an increase of 34.3 per cent.

While the volume of in-migrants has shown an increase over the ten-year period, it is of interest to consider the percentage distribution of new entrants from the several geographic areas that have been considered. For the first of the two five year periods, the relative average percentages were as follows: 24.7 per cent from areas adjacent to New York City; 14.3 per cent for the Northeastern United States; 43.0 per cent from the Atlantic Coast states; and 18.0 per cent from other areas.

Changes within the next five year period were not very marked. For the second five year period, the relative average percentages were as follows: 28.3 per cent from areas adjacent to New York City; 11.4 per cent from the Northeastern United States; 39.3 per cent from the Atlantic Coast states; and 21.0 from other areas.

Compared with the first five years of the ten-year period under consideration, most of the rise in the volume of admissions from areas within the continental United States during the second five years was due to accelerated in-migration from the area adjacent to New York. Relevant data on the total in-migration from areas within the continental United States, for the two five year periods, are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Total Five-Year In-Migration from Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1960 & 1960-1965

New Entrants

Area	1955-1960 No.	1955-1960 Per Cent	1960-1965 No.	1960-1965 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Adjacent to N.Y.C.	23,184	24.7	30,612	28.3	7,428	32.0
Northeast U.S.	13,433	14.3	12,334	11.4	-1,099	-8.9
Atlantic Coast	40,374	43.0	42,472	39.3	2,098	5.2
Other Areas	16,906	18.0	22,698	21.0	5,792	34.3
Total	93,897	100.0	108,116	100.0	14,219	15.1

The total volume of in-migration for the five-year period from 1960-1965 exceeded the volume for the previous five-year period by 14,219 new entrants, an increase of 15.1 per cent. Most of this increase was due to the accelerated in-migration from the area adjacent to New York City. The volume of in-migration from the area adjacent to New York City rose from a total of 23,184 pupils for the five years 1955-1960 to a total of 30,612 pupils for the period 1959-1964; this represents an increase of 7,428 pupils, or 32.0 per cent. The increase from this area alone was greater than that from all other areas in the continental United States.

Total admissions from the Atlantic Coast States showed an increase of 2,098 pupils when the two five-year period were compared; this increase represents a 5.2 per cent growth in in-migration from this area. Admissions from the Northeast United States, however, showed a decline of 1,099 pupils, 8.9 per cent. In-migration from other areas in the continental increased by 5,792 pupils, 34.3 per cent, when the two five-year periods were compared.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

The migration influx from areas adjacent to New York City is of particular interest. In-migration from this area has been increasing steadily since 1957-1958. However, the volume of new entrants from the separate sub-areas included in the larger area has shown marked differences.

Table 3 presents the data on volume of in-migration for the area adjacent to New York City and for each of the sub-areas for which data are gathered: Nassau and Suffolk Counties; Westchester and Rockland Counties; and New Jersey.

TABLE 3

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Adjacent to New York City, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

New Entrants

Area	1955-1960 No.	1955-1960 Per Cent	1960-1965 No.	1960-1965 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Nassau - Suffolk	10,844	46.8	14,699	48.0	3,855	35.5
Westchester Rockland	3,347	14.4	5,106	16.7	1,759	52.6
New Jersey	8,993	38.8	10,807	35.3	1,814	20.2
Total	23,184	100.0	30,612	100.0	7,428	32.0

Compared with the five-year period 1955-1960, the volume of in-migration during the 1960-1965 period increased by 7,428 pupils or by 32.0 per cent. During the 1960-1965 period, the volume of in-migration from the neighboring counties of Nassau and Suffolk increased to 14,699 new admissions as compared to 10,844 new admissions for the preceding five-year period, an increase of 35.5 per cent.

The increased volume from Nassau and Suffolk counties was greater than the combined rise in admissions from Westchester and Rockland counties and from New Jersey. In terms of proportions, however, the increased migration influx was greatest from Westchester and Rockland counties; the percentage increase in volume from these two counties, when the two five-year periods were compared, was 52.6 per cent.

Of all new entrants to the New York City public schools from the area adjacent to New York City in the five years 1955-1960, 46.8 per cent originated in Nassau and Suffolk counties, 14.4 per cent came from Westchester and Rockland counties and 38.8 per cent from New Jersey. In the second five-year period, the corresponding proportions were 48.0 per cent, 16.7 per cent, and 35.3 per cent, respectively

B. IN-MIGRATION FROM AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A summary of the data on total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 4. The table summarizes data for in-migrants from Puerto Rico and from foreign countries separately for the ten school years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965.

TABLE 4

City-Wide In-Migration from Areas Outside the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	Number of Pupil Admissions: Puerto Rico	Foreign Countries	Total	Per Cent of Total: Puerto Rico	Foreign Countries
1955-1956	11,707	6,513	18,220	64.3	35.7
1956-1957	12,873	7,106	19,979	64.4	35.6
1957-1958	11,476	6,616	18,092	63.4	36.6
1958-1959	10,721	6,976	17,697	60.6	39.4
1959-1960	10,284	6,089	16,373	62.8	37.2
5-Year Average	11,412	6,660	18,072	63.1	36.9
1960-1961	9,396	7,557	16,953	55.4	44.6
1961-1962	8,745	8,356	17,101	51.1	48.9
1962-1963	7,912	9,393	17,305	45.7	54.3
1963-1964	8,229	8,665	16,894	48.7	51.3
1964-1965	8,496	8,758	17,254	49.2	50.8
5-Year Average	8,556	8,546	17,102	50.0	50.0

Inspection of Table 4 indicates that the number of pupils newly admitted to the New York City public schools from areas outside the continental United States has remained fairly steady for the past seven years at approximately 17,000 pupils per year. However, when the data for this group of in-migrating pupils is separated into two sub-groups, one of children from Puerto Rico and the other from foreign countries, marked differences appear. Since 1955, the yearly number of new admissions from Puerto Rico has shown a decline, while that from foreign countries has shown a consistent increase. In the five year period 1955-1960, the number of pupils from Puerto Rico who were admitted to the New York public schools averaged 11,412 pupils per year. In the succeeding five-year period, this average dropped to 8,556 newly admitted pupils per year. The in-migration of pupils from foreign countries, on the other hand, averaged 6,660 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and 8,546 pupils per year for the second five-year period.

In the school year 1955-1956, pupils newly admitted from Puerto Rico represented 64.3 per cent of the total in-migration from places outside the continental limits of the United States. This proportion decreased in all but one of the ten year period, and in the year 1962-1963 reached a low of 45.7 per cent. In 1955-1956, the pupils migrating from foreign countries to New York City schools accounted for 35.7 per cent of the total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States. Ten years later this proportion had risen to 50.8 per cent. In 1955- 1956, approximately two-thirds of all pupils admitted to New York City from outside the continental limits came from Puerto Rico; by 1963-1964, one-half of such pupils came from Puerto Rico.

Although there was a marked change in the two subgroups, the combined total in-migration from outside the continental limits of the United States showed little change. In the five years from 1955-1960, an average of 18,072 pupils per year from outside the continental limits entered the New York City schools; in the succeeding five-year period, there was an average of 17,102 such pupils per year.

In the five year period from 1955-1960, the total volume of new entrants from outside the continental United States was smaller than that for the 1960-1965 period. The relevant data are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

New Entrants

	1955-1960		1960-1965		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Puerto Rico	57,061	63.1	42,778	50.0	-14,283	-33.3
Foreign Countries	33,300	36.9	42,729	50.0	9,429	28.3
Total	90,361	100.0	85,507	100.0	- 4,854	- 5.6

Compared with the five year period 1955-1960, the volume of total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States in the 1960-1965 period showed a decrease of 4,854 pupils or 5.6 per cent; there was a decrease from 90,361 pupils to 85,507 pupils. The number of pupils newly admitted from Puerto Rico totaled 57,061 pupils during the 1955-1960 period, and decreased to 42,778 pupils in the following five years. This represented a loss of 14,283 pupils, or 33.3 per cent. The volume of in-migration from foreign countries, however showed a marked increase. For the five-year period 1955-1960, there was a total of 33,300 such new admissions. In the next five years, this in-migration accounted for 42,729 such new admissions, an increase of 28.3 per cent.

In the earlier of the two five-year periods, the relative proportions of new entrants from outside the continental limits of the United States was as follows: Puerto Rico - 63.1 per cent; foreign countries - 36.9 per cent. For the next five year period, the corresponding proportions were 50.0 per cent from Puerto Rico and 50.0 per cent from foreign countries.

C. TOTAL IN-MIGRATION FROM PLACES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

In the ten year period 1956-1965, the yearly combined volume of new entrants to the New York City public schools from areas within the continental United States and outside the continental United States fluctuated from a low of 34,883 to a high of 39,171 pupils. During this period, the proportion of in-migrants coming from areas outside the continental limits tended to decrease, while that from areas within the continental limits tended to increase.

The data concerning in-migration, both from within and from without the continental limits of the United States, are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Total Pupil In-Migration from Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-56 to 1964-65

School Year	Number of Pupil Admissions: Outside Continental U.S.	Continental U.S.	Total	Per Cent of Total: Outside Continental U.S.	Continental U.S.
1955-1956	18,220	18,766	36,986	49.3	50.7
1956-1957	19,979	19,111	39,090	51.1	48.9
1957-1958	18,092	18,809	36,901	49.0	51.0
1958-1959	17,697	18,701	36,398	48.6	51.4
1959-1960	16,373	18,510	34,883	46.9	53.1
5-Year Average	18,072	18,779	36,851	49.0	51.0
1960-1961	16,953	20,479	37,432	45.3	54 .7
1961-1962	17,101	20,940	38,041	45.0	55.0
1962-1963	17,305	21,866	39,171	44.2	55.8
1963-1964	16,894	22,767	39,661	42.6	57.4
1964-1965	17,254	21,623	38,877	44.4	55.6
5-Year Average	17,101	21,535	38,636	44.3	55.7

For the school year 1955-1956, the total volume of in-migration equalled 36,986 pupils; by the 1964-1965 school year, the volume had increased to 38,877 pupils, a gain of 1,891 pupils or 5.1 per cent.

In the five-year period 1955-1960, an average of 36,851 pupils were admitted yearly (18,072 from outside and 18,779 from within the continental limits of the United States). In the succeeding five-year period 1960-1965, an average of 38,636 pupils were admitted each year (17,101 from outside and 21,535 from within the continental limits of the United States).

In the school year 1955-1956, 49.3 per cent of the total in-migration represented new entrants from either Puerto Rico or foreign countries. The proportion of in-migration from outside the continental limits of the United States reached a high of 51.1 per cent in the school year 1956-1957, and declined steadily until 1963-1964. In 1964-1965, in-migration from areas outside the continental limits rose slightly to include 44.4 per cent of the total in-migration.

Excluding the year 1956-1957, in-migration from areas within the continental United States accounted for more than one-half the total yearly in-migration. In the five-year period 1955-1960 an average of 51.0 per cent of the total pupil in-migration represented new entrants from places with the continental United States. In the period 1960-1965, this proportion rose to 55.7 per cent.

The relevant data concerning total volume of pupil in-migration from areas within and outside the continental limits of the United States, by five year periods, is summarized in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

	New Entrants					
	1955-1960		1960-1965		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Continental U.S.	93,897	51.0	107,675	55.7	13,778	14.7
Outside Cont. U.S.	90,361	49.0	85,507	44.3	-4,854	-5.7
Total	184,258	100.0	193,182	100.0	8,924	4.8

For the five-year period 1960-1965, the volume of in-migration totaled 193,182 new entrants. This represented an increase of 8,924 pupils or a 4.8 per cent increase over the previous five-year total volume of 184,258 new entrants.

In the first of the two five-year periods, a total of 93,897 new entrants were admitted from places within the United States. In the second five-year period, a total of 107,675 such new entrants were admitted, an increase of 13,778 pupils, or 14.7 per cent.

By way of contrast, the volume of new entrants from places outside the continental limits of the United States totaled 90,361 pupils for the five-year period 1955-1960, and decreased to 85,507 pupils for the 1959-1964 period. This represented a decrease of 4,854 pupils or 5.7 per cent.

During the first of the two five-year periods, 51.0 per cent of all new entrants were admitted from places within the continental limits of the United States, and 49.0 per cent from places outside these limits. In the second five year period, the corresponding percentages were 55.7 per cent and 44.3 per cent, respectively.

III. CITY-WIDE OUT-MIGRATION

A. OUT-MIGRATION TO AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Again, for convenience in discussion, two types of out-migration will be considered separately: (1) that to areas within the continental United States, and (2) that to areas outside the continental United States. The data concerning that portion of total out-migration going to areas within the continental United States are summarized in Table 8.

TABLE 8

City-Wide Out-Migration to Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

	Number of Pupil Discharges					Per Cent of Total			
School Year	Area Adj. to N.Y.C.(a)	North-east U.S.(b)	Atlantic Coast States(c)	Other Areas	Total	Areas Adj.to N.Y.C.	North-east U.S.	Atlantic Coast States	Other Areas
1955-1956	22,354	3,322	7,856	5,105	38,647	57.9	8.6	20.3	13.2
1956-1957	19,824	3,652	7,847	5,033	36,356	54.5	10.0	21.6	13.8
1957-1958	16,508	3,573	6,973	4,583	31,637	52.2	11.3	22.0	14.5
1958-1959	16,298	3,233	6,439	4,360	30,330	53.7	10.7	21.2	14.4
1959-1960	17,645	3,209	6,564	4,718	32,136	54.9	10.0	20.4	14.7
5-Year Average	18,529	3,396	7,136	4,760	33,821	54.8	10.0	21.1	14.1
1960-1961	16,065	2,992	6,180	4,475	29,712	54.1	10.1	20.8	15.0
1961-1962	15,971	3,433	6,499	4,342	30,245	52.8	11.4	21.5	14.3
1962-1963	16,269	3,606	5,992	5,267	31,134	52.3	11.6	19.2	16.9
1963-1964	15,655	4,149	6,099	5,254	31,157	50.2	13.3	19.6	16.9
1964-1965	15,286	5,127	6,263	5,486	32,162	47.5	15.9	19.5	17.1
5-Year Average	15,849	3,861	6,207	4,965	30,882	51.3	12.5	20.1	16.1

(a) Includes the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and the state of New Jersey
(b) Includes the New England states and New York State except for counties adjacent to New York City
(c) Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida

For the ten year period under consideration, the total number of out-migrants to areas in the continental United States decreased from 38,647 pupils in 1956 to 32,162 pupils in 1965. In the five year period 1955-1960, such out-migration averaged 33,821 pupils per year, in the 1960-1965 period, the average yearly outflow decreased to 30,882 pupils per year.

The bulk of the out-migration noted above was to areas adjacent to New York City. For the first of the two five-year periods, an average of 18,529 pupils per year were discharged to adjacent areas. For the second of the two five-year periods, an average of 15,849 pupils were discharged to these areas.

The number of pupils discharged to areas in the northeastern United States has generally been rather small, and relatively stable over the ten year period. In the five-year period from 1955-1960, an average of 3,396 pupils per year was discharged to the northeastern United States; in the succeeding five years, the corresponding average was 3,861 pupils per year.

The number of pupils involved in out-migration to the Atlantic Coast states tended to decrease over the ten year period. For the first five-year period, an average of 7,136 pupils per year was discharged to this area; for the second five year period, the yearly average of out-migrants to the Atlantic Coast states dropped to 6,207 pupils.

In the five-year period 1955-1960, out-migration to all other areas in the continental United States accounted for a yearly average of 4,760 pupils. The corresponding average for the five year period 1960-1965 was 4,965 pupils.

In the five-year period 1955-1960, an average of 54.8 per cent of these out-migrant pupils were discharged to schools in the area adjacent to New York City, 10.0 per cent to schools in the northeastern United States, 21.1 per cent to schools in the Atlantic Coast States, and 14.1 per cent to schools in other areas. In the succeeding five-year period, the corresponding percentages were 51.3, 12.5, 20.1, and 16.1, respectively.

There has been a decline in the number of pupils leaving the New York City schools in the last ten years for places within the continental limits of the United States. A summary of the five-year total out-migration of pupils to areas within the continental limits, for the two five-year periods, is given in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Total Five-Year Out-Migration to Areas Within the Continental U.S., by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

	Pupil Discharges					
	1955-1960		1960-1964/5		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Adjacent to N.Y.C.	92,639	54.8	79,276	51.3	-13,363	-16.9
Northeast U.S.	16,978	10.0	19,307	12.5	2,329	13.7
Atlantic Coast	35,679	21.1	31,033	20.1	- 4,646	-15.0
Other Areas	23,799	14.1	24,824	16.1	1,025	4.3
Total	169,106	100.0	154,410	100.0	-14,696	- 9.5

The total volume of out-migration to areas within the continental United States decreased from 169,106 pupils in the five-year period 1955-1960 to 154,410 pupils for the succeeding five-year period.. This represents a decrease of 14,696 pupils (9.5%) in out-migration to areas in the continental United States. The volume of out-migration to the area adjacent to New York City changed from a total outflow of 92,639 pupils for the five-years 1955-1960 to a total outflow of 79,276 for the next five years, a decrease of 13,363 pupils or 16.9 per cent. In the case of the northeastern United States, total outflow for the first and second five-year periods was 16,978 and 19,307 pupils, respectively. This represents a rise of 2,329 pupils, or 13.7 per cent. For the Atlantic Coast states, out-migration totaled 35,679 pupils for the first five-year period and 31,033 pupils for the second five-year period, a drop of 4,646 pupils, or 15.0 per cent. When all other areas in the continental United States were considered, a rise of 1,025 pupils (4.3%) was noted.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

The out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City merits special attention. Out-migration to these areas has been decreasing, albeit irregularly, for the past ten years. However, there have been marked differences in the volume of outflow to the several sub-areas for which data are available (Table 10).

TABLE 10

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Adjacent to New York City, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

Pupil Discharges

Area	1955-1960 No.	1955-1960 Per Cent	1960-1965 No.	1960-1965 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Nassau - Suffolk	58,056	62.7	46,059	58.1	-11,997	-26.1
Westchester - Rockland	11,995	12.9	9,811	12.4	- 2,184	-22.3
New Jersey	22,588	24.4	23,376	29.5	788	3.5
Total	92,639	100.0	79,246	100.0	-13,393	-16.9

Compared with the five-year period 1955-1960, the volume of out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City for the five-year period 1960-1965 decreased by 13,393 pupils or by 16.9 per cent; the total discharges for the two five-year periods were 92,639 pupils and 79,246 pupils. The bulk of the decline resulted from the reduction of the movement of the pupil population into the neighboring counties of Nassau and Suffolk. In the period 1955-1960, out-migration to these two counties totalled 58,056 pupils; in the five-year period 1960-1965, this dropped to 46,059 pupils, a decrease of 11,997 pupils, or 26.1 per cent.

Of the total number of pupils discharged to areas adjacent to New York City in the period 1955-1960, 62.7 per cent migrated to Nassau and Suffolk counties, 12.9 per cent to Westchester and Rockland counties, and 24.4 per cent to New Jersey. In the 1960-1965 period, the corresponding percentages were 58.1, 12.4, and 29.5, respectively.

B. OUT-MIGRATION TO AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A summary of the data on total out-migration to areas outside the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 11. The Table summarizes data for out-migrants to Puerto Rico and to foreign countries separately, for the ten year period under consideration.

TABLE 11

City-Wide Out-migration to Areas Outside the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	Pupil Discharges: Puerto Rico	Pupil Discharges: Foreign Countries	Pupil Discharges: Total	Per Cent of Total: Puerto Rico	Per Cent of Total: Foreign Countries
1955-1956	3,890	2,091	5,981	65.0	35.0
1956-1957	4,952	2,149	7,101	69.7	30.3
1957-1958	5,501	2,206	7,707	71.4	28.6
1958-1959	6,421	2,342	8,763	73.3	26.7
1959-1960	7,734	2,607	10,341	69.7	30.3
5-Year Average	5,700	2,279	7,979	71.4	28.6
1960-1961	7,602	2,550	10,152	74.9	25.1
1961-1962	8,347	2,344	10,691	78.1	21.9
1962-1963	8,462	2,721	11,183	75.7	24.3
1963-1964	7,841	2,683	10,524	74.5	25.5
1964-1965	8,179	2,828	11,007	74.3	25.7
5-Year Average	8,086	2,625	10,711	75.5	24.5

There was a steady increase in the number of pupils discharged to schools in Puerto Rico over the ten years to which attention was directed. In the five-year period 1955-1960, the number of children migrating to Puerto Rico from the New York City public schools averaged 5,700 pupils per year. In the succeeding five-year period, this average increased to 8,086 pupils per year.

A small increase was also characteristic of the number of pupils migrating to foreign countries. In the first five-year period, an average of 2,279 pupils were discharged to foreign countries. In the second five-year period, the average rose to 2,625 pupils per year.

In the school year 1955-1956, of the total of 5,981 pupils who were discharged to areas outside the continental limits of the United States, 65.0 per cent migrated to Puerto Rico and 35.0 per cent to foreign countries. Ten years later, the volume of total out-migration to areas outside the continental United States had risen to 10,711 pupils. Of this total 74.3 per cent had migrated to Puerto Rico and 25.7 per cent to foreign countries.

The relevant data concerning the five year totals of pupils discharged to Puerto Rico and to foreign countries are summarized in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

Pupil Discharges

	1955-1960		1960-1965		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Puerto Rico	28,498	71.4	40,431	75.5	11,933	41.9
Foreign Countries	11,395	28.6	13,126	24.5	1,731	15.2
Total	39,893	100.0	53,557	100.0	13,664	34.3

Compared to the five-year period 1955-1960, the volume of out-migration to areas outside the continental United States in the five-year period 1960-1965 increased by 13,664 pupils or by 34.3 per cent. The number of pupils discharged to Puerto Rico increased from 28,498 pupils to 40,431 pupils, an increase of 11,933 pupils or 41.9 per cent. A much smaller increase was seen in out-migration to foreign countries. Here, the out-migration totalled 11,395 pupils for the first, and 13,126 pupils for the second five-year period, an increase of 1,731 pupils or 15.2 per cent.

In the five year period 1955-1960, of the total volume of pupils who left the New York City schools for an area outside the continental United States, 71.4 per cent went to Puerto Rico and 28.6 per cent to foreign countries. In the next five year period, the corresponding percentages were 75.5 and 24.5.

C. TOTAL OUT-MIGRATION TO PLACES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

During the ten-year period from 1956 to 1965, the volume of total out-migration to areas within the continental United States and to areas outside the continental United States ranged from a low of 39,093 pupils to a high of 44,628 pupils. During this period, the number of pupils discharged to areas within the continental United States tended to decrease, while the number of pupils discharged to areas outside the continental limits of the United States tended to increase. The detailed data concerning total out-migration are summarized in Table 13.

TABLE 13

Total Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

Year	Number of Pupil Discharges: Outside Continental U.S.	Number of Pupil Discharges: Continental U.S.	Total	Per Cent of Total: Outside Continental U.S.	Per Cent of Total: Continental U.S.
1955-1956	5,981	38,647	44,628	13.4	86.6
1956-1957	7,101	36,356	43,457	16.3	83.7
1957-1958	7,707	31,637	39,344	19.6	80.4
1958-1959	8,763	30,330	39,093	22.4	77.6
1959-1960	10,341	32,136	42,477	16.7	83.3
5-Year Average	7,979	33,821	41,800	19.1	80.9
1960-1961	10,152	29,712	39,864	25.5	74.5
1961-1962	10,691	30,245	40,936	26.1	73.9
1962-1963	11,183	31,134	42,317	26.4	73.6
1963-1964	10,524	31,157	41,681	25.2	74.8
1964-1965	11,007	32,162	43,169	25.5	74.5
5-Year Average	10,711	30,882	41,593	25.8	74.2

For the school year 1955-1956 the total outflow was equal to 44,628 pupils; by 1964-1965, the outflow had decreased to 41,593 pupils. For the five-year period 1955-1960, an average of 41,800 pupils per year were discharged; of these, 7,979 (19.1%) migrated to places outside the continental limits of the United States, while 33,821 (80.9%) migrated to places within the continental limits. In the succeeding five years, an average of 41,593 pupils per year were discharged, 30,882 (74.2%) to areas within the continental limits, and 10,711 (25.8%) outside the continental limits.

In 1955-1956, 13.4 per cent of the total volume of out-migration represented pupils whose destination was either Puerto Rico or a foreign country. This percentage tended to increase throughout the next ten years. In the school year 1964-1965, this percentage reached 25.5 per cent of the city's total out-migration.

Pupil discharges to areas within the continental limits of the United States accounted for 86.6 per cent of total out-migration in 1955-1956. This percentage tended to decrease throughout the next ten years. In the school year 1964-1965, the percentage had dropped to 74.2 per cent.

Data summarizing the five-year totals of pupil out-migration are presented in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1955-1960 and 1960-1965

Pupil Discharges

Area	1955-1960 No.	1955-1960 Per Cent	1960-1965 No.	1960-1965 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Continental U.S.	169,106	80.9	154,410	74.2	-14,696	- 9.5
Outside Cont. U.S.	39,893	19.1	53,557	25.8	13,664	34.3
Total	208,999	100.0	207,967	100.0	-1,032	-0.5

For the five-year period 1960-1965, pupil out-migration decreased to 207,967 pupils. This represented a decrease of 1,032 pupils from the previous five-year total of 208,999, a decrease of 0.5 per cent.

In the first of the two five-year periods, a total of 169,106 pupils were discharged to areas within the continental United States. In the second five-year period, the volume of such pupil discharges decreased to 154,410 pupils. The decrease of 14,696 in the number of pupils out-migrating to places within the continental limits of the United States represents a 9.5 per cent drop.

On the other hand, the number of pupils leaving the New York City schools for areas outside the continental limits of the United States showed an increase when the two five-year periods were compared. In the years 1955-1960, 39,893 pupils were discharged to areas outside the continental United States. In the years 1960-1965, these pupils increased to 53,557; a rise of 34.3 per cent.

In the first five-year period, the volume of pupil discharges to other areas in the continental United States represented 80.9 per cent of total out-migration. During the years 1960-1965, this proportion dropped to 74.2 per cent. Conversely, the proportion of total out-migration directed to places outside the continental limits of the United States accounted for 19.1 per cent of total out-migration in 1955-1960 and rose to 25.8 per cent in 1960-1965.

IV. CITY-WIDE MIGRATION BALANCE

A. MIGRATION BALANCE: AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The net effect of pupil in-migration and pupil out-migration is referred to as migration balance. This section of the report will discuss migration balance in terms of pupil migration to and from areas within the continental limits of the United States.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

A summary of the migration balance resulting from in-migration from and out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City is presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15

Migration Balance: Areas Adjacent to New York City*
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	4,562	22,364	-17,802
1956-1957	4,367	19,824	-15,457
1957-1958	4,523	16,508	-11,985
1958-1959	4,596	16,298	-11,702
1959-1960	5,136	17,645	-12,509
5-Year Average	4,637	18,529	-13,892
1960-1961	5,703	16,065	-10,362
1961-1962	6,337	15,971	- 9,634
1962-1963	6,086	16,296	-10,183
1963-1964	6,372	15,655	- 9,283
1964-1965	6,114	15,286	-10,172
5-Year Average	6,122	15,849	- 9,727

* Includes neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland and the state of New Jersey.

In-migration from areas adjacent to New York City has tended to increase during the ten-year period 1955-1965, while out-migration has tended to decrease. In the five-year period 1954-1959, an average of 4,637 pupils entered the public schools from areas adjacent to New York City while 18,529 left to these areas. In the five-year period 1960-1965, the corresponding numbers were 6,122 and 15,849. For the first five-year period, ____ the excess of out-migration over in-migration was 13,892 pupils; in the second such period, this number was reduced to 9,727 pupils, a decrease of 42.8 per cent.

2. Northeastern United States

A summary of migration balance resulting from in-migration from and out-migration to the northeastern United States is given in Table 16.

TABLE 16

Migration Balance: Northeastern United States*
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	2,642	3,322	- 680
1956-1957	2,749	3,652	- 903
1957-1958	2,631	3,573	- 942
1958-1959	2,820	3,233	- 413
1959-1960	2,591	3,209	- 618
5-Year Average	2,687	3,396	- 709
1960-1961	2,428	2,992	- 564
1961-1962	2,277	3,433	-1,156
1962-1963	2,551	3,606	-1,055
1963-1964	2,636	4,149	-1,513
1964-1965	2,442	5,127	-2,685
5-Year Average	2,467	3,861	-1,394

* Includes the New England States and New York State except for Counties adjacent to New York City.

In-migration from and out-migration to areas in the northeastern United States has tended to be small during the ten-year period under consideration. For the first five of the ten years, an average of 2,687 pupils per year entered the New York City public schools from the northeastern United States, while an average of 3,396 pupils per year left to these states. For the next five years, the corresponding averages were 2,467 pupils and 3,861 pupils. The resulting migration balance for the two five-year periods, then, reflected an excess of out-migration in both periods; 709 pupils in 1955-1960 and 1,394 pupils in 1960-1965.

3. Atlantic Coast States

A similar tabulation of migration balance for the Atlantic Coast States is presented in Table 17.

TABLE 17

Migration Balance: Atlantic Coast States*
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	8,110	7,856	254
1956-1957	8,535	7,847	688
1957-1958	8,323	6,973	1,350
1958-1959	7,920	6,439	1,481
1959-1960	7,486	6,564	922
5-Year Average	8,075	7,136	939
1960-1961	8,429	6,180	2,249
1961-1962	8,205	6,499	1,706
1962-1963	8,427	5,992	2,435
1963-1964	8,720	6,099	2,621
1964-1965	8,691	6,263	2,428
5-Year Average	8,494	6,207	2,287

*Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

In-migration from the Atlantic Coast States showed a varied pattern during the ten-year period under consideration; out-migration to these states, however, showed a pattern of decrease. For the five-year period 1955-1960, an average of 8,075 pupils yearly entered the New York City public schools from the Atlantic Coast states, while an average of 7,136 pupils per year were discharged to these states. For the second five-year period, the corresponding averages were 8,494 pupils, and 6,207 pupils, respectively. The migration balances for the first and second five-year periods were 939 pupils and 2,287 pupils, an increase of 143.6 per cent from one period to the other.

4. Other Areas

A parallel analysis of migration balance for all other areas within the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 18.

TABLE 18

Migration Balance: Other Areas Within Continental United States
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	3,452	5,105	-1,653
1956-1957	3,460	5,033	-1,573
1957-1958	3,332	4,583	-1,251
1958-1959	3,365	4,360	- 995
1959-1960	3,297	4,718	-1,421
5-Year Average	3,381	4,760	-1,379
1960-1961	3,919	4,475	- 556
1961-1962	4,121	4,342	- 221
1962-1963	4,802	5,267	- 465
1963-1964	5,039	5,254	- 215
1964-1965	4,817	5,486	- 669
5-Year Average	4,540	4,965	- 425

Both pupil in-migration from and out-migration to other areas within the continental limits of the United States have shown a varied pattern. In all of the ten years under consideration, however, out-migration has been larger than in-migration.

For the five-year period 1955-1960, in-migration averaged 3,381 pupils per year, while out-migration averaged 4,760 pupils per year. Corresponding averages for the five-year period 1960-1965 were 4,540 pupils and 4,965 pupils, respectively. The average migration balance for the first five-year period was -1,379; for the second, -425, a change of 224.5 per cent.

5. Total Groups

In-migration from and out-migration to areas within the continental limits of the United States, as well as migration balance, is summarized in Table 19, for all geographic areas taken as a unit.

TABLE 19

Migration Balance: All Areas Within Continental United States
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	18,766	38,647	-19,881
1956-1957	19,111	36,356	-17,245
1957-1958	18,809	31,637	-12,828
1958-1959	18,701	30,330	-11,629
1959-1960	18,510	32,136	-13,626
5-Year Average	18,780	33,821	-15,041
1960-1961	20,479	29,712	- 9,233
1961-1962	20,940	30,245	- 9,305
1962-1963	21,866	31,134	- 9,268
1963-1964	22,767	31,157	- 8,390
1964-1965	22,064	32,162	-10,098
5-Year Average	21,623	30,882	- 9,259

Pupil in-migration from areas within the continental limits of the United States increased rather steadily for the ten years under consideration. Over the same period of time, pupil out-migration has decreased. However, there has been a consistent excess of pupil out-migration to such areas. The resulting migration balance, as a consequence, is negative and represents a loss of pupils. This loss decreased steadily until the 1964-1965 year.

For the five year period 1955-1960, an average of 18,780 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from areas within the continental United States, while a yearly average of 33,821 pupils were discharged to these areas. For the five-year period 1960-1965, the corresponding numbers were 21,623 and 30,882. The resulting migration balance for the first five-year period was -15,041; for the second, -9,259, a change of 62.4 per cent.

B. MIGRATION BALANCE: AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

1. Puerto Rico

A summary of the relevant data concerning in-migration from and out-migration to Puerto Rico, and the resulting migration balance, is presented in Table 20.

TABLE 20

Migration Balance: Puerto Rico
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	11,707	3,890	7,817
1956-1957	12,873	4,952	7,921
1957-1958	11,476	5,501	5,975
1958-1959	10,721	6,421	4,300
1959-1960	10,284	7,734	2,550
5-Year Average	11,412	5,700	5,712
1960-1961	9,396	7,602	1,794
1961-1962	8,745	8,347	398
1962-1963	7,912	8,462	-550
1963-1964	8,229	7,841	388
1964-1965	8,496	8,179	317
5-Year Average	8,556	8,086	470

In-migration from Puerto Rico showed an increase for the first year (1956-1957) of the ten-year period under consideration and then a steady decrease until the 1963-1964 school year. A small increase may be noted for the past two years. Out-migration to Puerto Rico showed a steady pattern of increase for the first eight years of the ten-year period.

The resulting migration balance shows a pattern similar to that of in-migration from Puerto Rico. The migration balance showed an decreasing excess of in-migration over out-migration for the first seven years. In 1962-1963, the migration balance was negative; there was an excess of out-migration totalling 550 pupils.

In the past two years, however, the balance has become positive once again.

For the five-year period 1955-1960, there was an average of 11,412 pupils per year who were in-migrants from Puerto Rico, while an average of 5,700 pupils per year were discharged to Puerto Rico. This resulted in an average migration balance of 5,712 pupils. For the succeeding five-year period, an average of 8,556 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from Puerto Rico, while an average of 8,086 pupils were discharged to Puerto Rico. The resulting migration balance was 470 pupils, a very marked change.

2. Foreign Countries

The relevant data concerning foreign countries are summarized in Table 21.

TABLE 21

Migration Balance: Foreign Countries
School Years 1955-1956 and 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	6,513	2,091	4,422
1956-1957	7,106	2,149	4,957
1957-1958	6,616	2,206	4,410
1958-1959	6,976	2,342	4,634
1959-1960	6,089	2,607	3,482
5-Year Average	6,660	2,279	4,381
1960-1961	7,557	2,550	5,007
1961-1962	8,356	2,344	6,012
1962-1963	9,393	2,721	6,672
1963-1964	8,665	2,683	5,982
1964-1965	8,758	2,828	5,930
5-Year Average	8,546	2,625	5,921

For the five-year period 1955-1960, an average of 6,660 pupils per year entered the New York City public schools from a foreign country. For the succeeding period, this average rose to 8,546 pupils per year. Out-migration during the two periods averaged 2,279 pupils and 2,625 pupils per year, respectively.

There was an excess of in-migration over out-migration in each of the ten years under consideration. In the first five-year period, this excess resulted in an average migration balance of 4,381 pupils yearly; for the second five-year period, this average rose to 5,921 pupils per year.

3. Total Group

The combined result of pupil movement in and out of the New York City schools from all areas outside the continental limits of the United States is summarized in Table 22.

TABLE 22

Migration Balance: All Areas Outside Continental United States
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1955-1956	18,220	5,981	12,239
1956-1957	19,979	7,101	12,878
1957-1958	18,092	7,707	10,385
1958-1959	17,697	8,763	8,934
1959-1960	16,373	10,341	6,032
5-Year Average	18,072	7,979	10,093
1960-1961	16,953	10,152	6,801
1961-1962	17,101	10,691	6,410
1962-1963	17,305	11,183	6,122
1963-1964	16,894	10,524	6,370
1964-1965	17,254	11,007	6,247
5-Year Average	17,101	10,711	6,390

An average of 18,072 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from outside the continental limits of the United States during the five-year period 1955-1960. In the succeeding five-year period, this average dropped slightly to 17,101 pupils per year. Out-migration to areas outside the continental United States averaged 7,979 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and rose to 10,711 pupils per year for the second five-year period.

The increase in pupil out-migration and the relatively steady in-migration has resulted in a decreasing migration balance. Although the migration balance remained positive, indicating an excess of in-migration over out-migration, the average decreased from 10, 093 pupils per year for the first five-year period to 6,390 pupils per year for the second.

C. TOTAL MIGRATION BALANCE

Summary data concerning the movement of pupil population to and from areas outside New York City, by areas within the Continental United States and areas outside the continental United States, for the ten-year period under consideration, is presented in Table 23.

TABLE 23

Migration Balance: All Areas
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	Continental United States	Outside Cont. U.S.	Total
1955-1956	-19,881	12,239	-7,642
1956-1957	-17,245	12,878	-4,367
1957-1958	-12,828	10,385	-2,443
1958-1959	-11,629	8,934	-2,695
1959-1960	-13,626	6,032	-7,594
5-Year Average	-15,041	10,093	-4,948
1960-1961	- 9,233	6,801	-2,432
1961-1962	- 9,305	6,410	-2,895
1962-1963	- 9,268	6,122	-3,146
1963-1964	- 8,390	6,370	-2,020
1964-1965	-10,098	6,247	-3,851
5-Year Average	- 9,259	6,390	-2,869

In the ten-year period to which attention has been directed, more pupils have been leaving the New York City public schools to areas outside the city than have been entering the New York City public schools from such areas. For the five-year period 1955-1960, an average pupil loss of 4,948 pupils per year was noted; for the five-year period 1960-1965, the average loss was reduced to 2,869 pupils per year.

A marked difference in the balance of admissions and discharges to and from areas within the continental United States and outside the continental United States may be noted. In the five-year period 1955-1960, there was an average net loss of 15,041 pupils per year to areas within the continental United States, and an average net gain of 10,093 pupils per year from areas outside the continental United States. For the five-year period 1960-1965, the average net loss to areas within the continental United States was reduced to 9,259 pupils per year. The average net gain from areas outside the continental United States during this period also dropped to 6,390 per year.

V. TOTAL MOVEMENT OF THE PUPIL POPULATION: CITY-WIDE DATA

A summary of the total pupil movement in relation to city-wide registers is presented in Table 24.

TABLE 24

Total In-Migration and Out-Migration, as Related to Average Register
School Years 1955-1956 to 1964-1965

School Year	Average Register	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Total Movement	Per Cent of Register
1955-1956	903,076	36,986	44,628	81,614	9.0
1956-1957	918,983	39,090	43,457	82,547	9.0
1957-1958	940,639	36,901	39,344	76,245	8.1
1958-1959	956,149	36,398	39,093	75,491	7.9
1959-1960	963,495	34,883	42,477	77,360	8.0
5-Year Average	936,468	36,851	41,800	78,651	8.4
1960-1961	973,771	37,432	39,864	77,296	7.9
1961-1962	992,590	38,041	40,936	78,977	8.0
1962-1963	1,015,564	39,171	42,317	81,488	8.0
1963-1964	1,033,193	39,661	41,681	81,342	7.9
1964-1965	1,040,161	38,877	43,169	82,046	7.9
5-Year Average	1,011,056	38,636	41,593	80,229	7.9

The total movement of children into and out of the New York City schools has shown very little change relative to average register over the ten years under consideration. The change in movement from year to year has been relatively small,

and shows a range, when compared to average register, from 7.9 per cent to 9.0 per cent. For the five-year period 1955-1960, pupil movement averaged 8.4 per cent of register; for the second five-year period, this dropped to 7.9 per cent of register.

VI. CITY-WIDE DATA: SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

A. SUMMARY

Admittedly, the mass of detailed statistical data presented in the foregoing sections of this report are difficult to digest. It might be well to attempt to summarize some of the more important findings that emerge from the data.

1. In-Migration

The number of in-migrants entering the New York City schools has shown a moderate degree of variation. In general, however, the trend has been in the direction of increasing in-migration.

In large part, this trend has been due to a rise in the number of in-migrants from places within the continental limits of the United States; in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States has shown a slight decrease.

The increase in in-migration from areas within the United States has not been limited to any one geographic area; in-migration, particularly within the last few years of the ten-year period, has increased from all areas within the United States except the Northeastern states.

In-migration from Puerto Rico has dropped considerably since the high point in the 1956-1957 school year. Indeed, in-migration from foreign countries now exceeds that from Puerto Rico.

2. Out-Migration

The number of out-migrants discharged from the New York City schools has also shown moderate variation over the past ten years. Unlike the pattern noted when in-migration was considered, out-migration has remained fairly steady.

Although total out-migration has shown relatively little change, a decrease has been noted only to areas within the continental limits of the United States, and a rise has been evident in discharges to areas outside the continental limits of the United States. The rise in discharges to areas outside the continental limits is due, for the most part, to a sharp rise in out-migration to Puerto Rico; discharges to foreign countries have also increased, but to a much smaller degree.

The decrease in out-migration to areas within the continental limits of the United States may be attributed, in large measure, to a sharp decrease in out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City, particularly Nassau and Suffolk counties. There has also been a considerable decrease in out-migration to the Atlantic Coast states.

3. Migration Balance

Changes in patterns of in-migration and out-migration are summed up in a single number when migration balance is determined. While the flow of pupils into and out of the New York City public schools has shown considerable variation in terms of various geographic areas, out-migration has exceeded in-migration in each of the past ten years. This negative migration balance has shown a pattern of irregular decrease, however, although it approximates 3,000 pupils per year.

This loss of 3,000 pupils represents a loss of approximately 9,250 pupils to areas within the continental United States, and a gain of approximately 6,250 pupils from areas outside the continental United States.

The loss of 9,250 pupils to areas within the continental United States may be subdivided as follows: (1) a loss of approximately 9,750 pupils per year to areas adjacent to New York City; (2) a loss of approximately 1,400 pupils per year to the Northeastern States, a gain of approximately 2,300 pupils per year from the Atlantic Coast states, and a loss of approximately 400 pupils per year to other areas.

The gain of 6,250 pupils from areas outside the continental limits of the United States may be attributed, almost in its entirety, to an excess of in-migration over out-migration to foreign countries. The vast excess of in-migration over out-migration characteristic of migration balance with respect to Puerto Rico no longer is in evidence.

4. Total Movement

Movement into and out of the New York City schools, for the past six of the ten years under consideration, has affected approximately 8.0 per cent of the pupil population. Roughly, some 80,000 pupils participate in this movement; approximately 38,500 represent in-migrants and approximately 41,500 out-migrants. This is equivalent to accepting as new entrants in the New York City schools all the public school pupils in Syracuse and discharging an amount equivalent to all the public school children in Rochester. Or, to use another comparison, the total movement of pupils in New York City is equivalent to the public school population of Buffalo.

B. DISCUSSION

The mass movement of the pupil population described above is only one aspect of the total flow of students in the New York City schools. Added to this type of movement is that of transfer of pupils from borough to borough, from district to district within the same borough, from school to school within the same district, and from class to class within a given school. All of these transfers further complicate the picture presented by in-migration and out-migration, already a complex pattern when isolated from other types of movement.

Even if one considers only that aspect of total mobility considered in this report, the problems raised for the schools are extremely difficult to solve. In-migration brings to the school a large number of Puerto Rican and foreign-born children each year, most of whom are non-English speaking. The results of such

in-migration are cumulative; over a period of five years, for example, approximately 90,000 such children enter the schools. This would represent almost ten per cent of the total school population in any given year. In short, in any single year, one may estimate that about one of every ten pupils in the New York City schools would show a language handicap for which a special instructional program must be developed.

In addition, over the same five year period, one may expect an additional 50,000 in-migrants from other parts of the country who may be considered culturally, socially, or economically disadvantaged. Here, too, the schools face the task of providing a program designed to compensate for such disadvantages.

At the same time, the New York City schools are losing pupils, to the extent of about 20,000 per year, most of them to neighboring communities. These children are not culturally disadvantaged, do not have language handicaps, and are generally drawn from the economically more secure levels of the New York City population. Thus, while the balance of migration has apparently been more or less stabilized for the last few years, the problems have become increasingly acute. It is evident that, even if there is a marked decrease in out-migration, the need for developing special educational programs will remain as long as New York City remains a center of attraction for the immigrant and the emigrant.